

6 Arab leaders discuss relations

FEZ, Morocco (Petra) — The Saudi Press Agency Wednesday reported from Fez, where Arab leaders are meeting for an Arab summit, that six Arab heads of state held a separate meeting Wednesday evening. The agency said His Majesty King Hussein, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah of Kuwait, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, President Hafez Al Assad of Syria and King Hassan II of Morocco discussed bilateral relations. The agency did not elaborate.



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Gaza leaders appeal to Arab summit

AMMAN (Petra) — Representatives of Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip living in Jordan Wednesday sent a cable to the Arab heads of state now holding their summit meeting in Fez appealing to them to work towards an Arab solidarity for the purpose of "saving the Palestinian people from the Zionist yoke and enabling them to return to their homeland." They also sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein and to Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat urging them to work hand in hand to "rid the Palestinian people from oppression and enable them to win their freedom."

Al Aqsa attacker goes on trial

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — An American-born Israeli reserve soldier went on trial Wednesday for a shooting spree last Easter at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, Israel Radio reported. Allan Harry Goodman, 38, is accused of killing a Muslim guard at the holy Islamic shrine and opening fire on worshippers at the mosque. The attack sparked a wave of Arab and international protests. A court-appointed psychiatrist opened the trial by testifying that Goodman, an Israeli reservist soldier, was sane at the time of the shooting, the state radio reported. The radio quoted Goodman's lawyer, Liorit Daniel, as saying she would show that Goodman is psychotic and was psychotic at the time of the April 11 shooting. The trial, which will last through September, is expected to be closely watched around the world as a panel of three judges in the Jerusalem district court considers the case of the Jewish immigrant charged with a shooting attack on a Muslim shrine.

Kashmir leader dies

SRINAGAR, Kashmir (R) — Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, known as "the Lion of Kashmir," died Wednesday at the age of 76, the Press Trust of India news agency reported. The death of Sheikh Abdullah, chief minister of India's northern state of Jammu and Kashmir, came after a long illness. His eldest son Farooq Abdullah, a doctor, was sworn in as the state's acting chief minister, the agency said.

Somali rebels urge Arabs not to back President Barre

NAIROBI (R) — Guerrillas fighting to overthrow Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre have appealed to Arab leaders meeting in Morocco not to support him. Radio Kalima, mouthpiece of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF) rebels, said Tuesday night that President Barre had no support from his people. "Barre heads a regime whose time is up and anyone, such as the Reagan administration, who backs him is a loser," said the radio, monitored in Nairobi.

Iran executes 3

LONDON (R) — Three people have been executed in Tehran for their part in a bombing attack in the Iranian capital, Tehran newspapers reported Wednesday. They gave no details about the bomb or the date of the attack, but the executions appeared to have no link with the explosion two days ago in Tehran in which 20 died and 100 were injured. There has been a string of bomb attacks and explosions in Tehran.

Labour tipped to win Dutch elections

THE HAGUE (R) — The Labour party was set to be the largest in the Dutch parliament after general elections Wednesday, computer predictions said, raising the prospect of months of argument over the formation of a governing coalition. With some 60 per cent of the vote counted, the predictions said Labour would win 47 of the 150 seats in the Second Chamber of Parliament against 46 seats for the centre-right Christian Democrats (CDA) of Prime Minister Dries van Agt.

Begin's election move surprises Washington

WASHINGTON (R) — State Department officials said Wednesday they were caught by surprise when Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin proposed an early general election in May or June as a plebiscite on the future of the occupied territories. The department had no immediate comment, but some officials were concerned that Mr. Begin's move might represent an effort to delay any reconsideration of his government's rejection of the new Middle East peace plan put forward by President Reagan. "This doesn't seem to fit with the sense of urgency and drive that President Reagan wants (on his proposal)," one official said. The president was reviewing prospects for his Middle East initiative in an afternoon meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz and special envoy Philip Habib, who negotiated the recent withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Beirut. Israeli Ambassador Moshe Arens met Mr. Shultz Tuesday to discuss further Israel's rejection of the Reagan plan, but U.S. officials said they had no indication that he advised the secretary of Mr. Begin's intention to call an election. Israel sharply criticised the administration earlier this month for failing to consult in advance on Mr. Reagan's proposals for self-government by Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan. Leaders of Arab nations at a summit meeting in Morocco were reported to have drafted their own peace proposal, but the State Department said it had received

no official notification. Concern on Lebanon. Meanwhile, spokesman John Hughes said the United States was extremely concerned over reports of new clashes between Syrian and Israeli forces in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. He said the violence underscored the need for the earliest possible withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. His comment was prompted in part by Mr. Begin's announcement that Israeli planes destroyed a newly installed anti-aircraft missile battery in part of Lebanon controlled by Syrian forces. "Given the potential for Syrian and Israeli escalation, we're concerned," Mr. Hughes said. "We urge all to refrain from any activity which would worsen tension in the area." Mr. Hughes said the department was aware of published reports that Syrian President Hafez Al Assad had agreed to withdraw Syrian forces from Lebanon, but added that this had not been confirmed yet in Washington. The spokesman said the United States would welcome such a development. In Morocco, conference sources told Reuters the summit participants were considering sending a delegation of Arab Leaders to Washington, including Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat. But Mr. Hughes said the U.S. position on talks with the PLO leaders remained unchanged.

Iranians concede Iraqi superior air force power

LONDON (R) — The commander of the Iranian air force said Wednesday the Iraqi air force has developed its striking powers and confirmed that Iraqi planes have mounted repeated raids on Iran's main oil terminal in the Gulf. The Iranian news agency IRNA Wednesday quoted Col. Hassan Moimpur as saying the Iraqi air force had become more effective recently with the purchase of sophisticated Mirage and MiG fighter-bombers. He said Iraq had stepped up its air and missile attacks on Kharg Island but that the damage inflicted on oil facilities there was "very insignificant." He described Iraqi air defences as being as efficient as those in the Soviet Union and said the Iraqi air force had grown stronger and more effective than two years ago when the Gulf war started between the two oil producing neighbours. IRNA also quoted Col. Moimpur as saying Iranian jet fighters are ready to hit targets inside Iraq in retaliation for the raids on Kharg Island. Col. Moimpur said anti-aircraft units at Kharg had foiled repeated attacks by Iraqi planes but he said Iran found it difficult to prevent missiles landing on the terminal. Iraq said Tuesday its planes scored direct hits on Kharg facilities, the second such attack in less than a week. Iranian Oil Ministry officials contacted by Reuters refused to comment on the incident. "When Iraq sees that it cannot hit Kharg with planes, it uses missiles. Defending against missiles is also difficult. It has so far carried out 20 missile attacks against Kharg, but only in two cases very insignificant damage was caused," Col. Moimpur was quoted as saying. He said Iran should buy sophisticated planes made in U.S. or the Soviet Union to confront Iraqi aircraft.

Perez de Cuellar in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar flew into Moscow Wednesday for talks with Soviet leaders expected to touch on the situation in Afghanistan. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was at the airport to welcome the U.N. chief, who was then whisked into the city for meetings with other Kremlin officials. Mr. Perez de Cuellar's visit is officially one of a series of calls he is making on the governments of influential countries since coming to office in January. Such talks are generally wide-

-ranging, but Western and Third World diplomats said they expected him to use his meetings in Moscow to draw out the Kremlin's views on the chances of a settlement in Afghanistan. Up to 100,000 Soviet troops are reported to be deployed in the Central Asian country and involved in continuous fighting against Afghan rebels opposed the government of President Bahrak Karmal. The secretary-general mentioned Afghanistan as one of the world's major problems in his first annual report, issued Tuesday.

Armenian rebels warn Ankara

ATHENS (R) — Armenian militants Wednesday threatened a strike against Turkey in protest at what they called the parody of a trial of an Armenian sentenced to death for an attack on Ankara airport. In a statement sent to news agencies, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) also accused the Turkish authorities of torturing Levon Ekmekjian during interrogation. Ten people were killed and 78 injured in the Ankara airport attack last month. A second guerrilla was killed during a shoot-out with

police and Ekmekjian was sentenced to death Tuesday. He has seven days to appeal. The ASALA statement said: "This parody of a trial staged by the fascist Turkish junta shows once more the inhuman nature of the Turkish government." It challenged Turkey to allow the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) to check the sentenced guerrilla's physical condition and said the Turkish government would soon receive a reply. "The strike will come very soon and it will be severe," the statement said.

Fez summit endorses Arab Mideast plan

RABAT (R) — Arab leaders, including Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, have unanimously agreed on a joint Arab plan for peace in the Middle East, senior Arab officials said Wednesday.

Based on Saudi and Tunisian proposals for solving the Palestine question, the new plan implicitly recognises Israel by calling on the United Nations Security Council to guarantee the security of states in the region, the officials said. "It's a good plan and it's an Arab plan," an Arab foreign minister who declined to be named told Reuters by telephone from the summit venue at Fez. The officials said the new Arab plan was adopted at an overnight session of the Fez summit, attended by 20 of the 22 Arab League members. The summit was continuing behind closed doors Wednesday night for what was expected to be its last session. The Arab foreign minister dismissed a Saudi Press Agency report that the plan was also based on the latest American ideas for peace in the Middle East, put forward by President Reagan last week. "It would have been a molotov cocktail," the minister said, referring to the fact that the Reagan plan calls only for Palestinian autonomy while the Arabs are demanding statehood for the Palestinians. Lebanese Request. The sources said Wednesday night's summit session would be discussing the Lebanon situation in greater depth and would discuss Lebanon's request for the withdrawal of Syrian forces from

Lebanese territory, including Syrian troops. The sources said Wednesday night's session was expected to acknowledge the Lebanese request. The sources said the drawing up of an Arab plan on Middle East peace did not mean the U.S. proposals had been rejected out of hand. The summit had agreed on a draft resolution that referred to "positive aspects" of the Reagan plan, they said. They added that the resolution was expected to be adopted at the last session despite initial Syrian reservations. The Syrians also objected to the implicit recognition of Israel in the Arab peace plan. The Syrians said they would have preferred an international conference to take such initiatives on the Middle East. But the sources said Syria had bowed to the majority feeling. Conference sources said the Syrians had come to the summit prepared to accept a Lebanese call for the ending of the mandate under which 30,000 Syrian troops were stationed in Lebanon to keep the peace after the civil war. The sources said the official lifting of the mandate would allow the Syrians to quit Lebanon without appearing to bow to Israeli pressure along the front line in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley. Apart from implicitly recognising Israel, the new Arab plan

Kenya, Zambia launch attempt to revive African unity

NAIROBI (R) — Kenya and Zambia Wednesday studied the possibility of convening an extraordinary summit of African leaders to cure the paralysis afflicting the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). A joint statement issued after talks between Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said they called for a "dynamic compromise to save the OAU," which has come to a standstill over the membership of the Polisario Front. The statement, issued by the official Kenyan News Agency (KNA) said the presidents reviewed the possibility of holding an extraordinary OAU summit here before the end of this year. President Kaunda stopped in the Kenyan capital on his way to West Africa for talks on the issue with leaders of Nigeria, Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Cameroon. An OAU summit due to have been held in Libya last month failed to muster a quorum because countries opposed to the membership of the Polisario, which has been fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, declined to attend. The controversy arose after the Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) was admitted to the OAU at a ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa last February. Nineteen members walked out in protest. Diplomatic sources said African leaders were examining the possibility of holding a special summit on the Western Sahara which might try to arrange a long-delayed referendum in the former Spanish territory.

Gunmen relax demands to end Berne siege

BERNE (R) — Another hostage escaped Wednesday from the Polish embassy in Bern, eyewitnesses reported. Swiss Television said gunmen threatening to blow up the embassy were reported to have eased their conditions for releasing the remaining hostages. Police identified the escaped hostage as an attaché. The television reported that the armed group which occupied the building on Monday had given up its demand that the Polish government lift martial law and free political prisoners. They were offering to free their hostages if they could leave the embassy by car with documents they found inside, the television said. Justice Ministry spokesman Ulrich Hubacher declined immediate comment. Police identified the man who escaped Wednesday as Matusiak. A television reporter broadcasting live from the scene said he had apparently been hiding from the gunmen. A photograph of him standing at window of the embassy building a note was published in a Swiss newspaper Wednesday. Government officials had asked journalists not to report the photograph in order to avoid endangering the man's life. Journalists on the scene said the escaped man was seen crawling over the embassy roof and police then moved in to help him to safety. Five hostages were believed to be still held. The unconfirmed news conditions quoted by Swiss Television did not make clear exactly how the gunmen were proposing to let their hostages go. Swiss Radio said they were offering to let them free on the outskirts of Berne. The English-language service of the Polish PAP news agency received in Switzerland meanwhile named the remaining hostages as Jerzy Rojek, Stefan Piwowar, Czeslaw Morczek, Czeslaw Antonowicz and Zygmunt Drohowszki. It made no mention of the attaché Matusiak, apparently because at that time he was still concealed from the occupiers in the embassy. Polish offer rejected. Earlier Wednesday, the Swiss cabinet rejected an offer by Poland to send a special anti-terrorist unit to help end the occupation of

the embassy. "Our own forces suffice for any eventuality. We have excellently trained police commandos," government spokesman Achilles Casanova told a press conference after the seven-man cabinet met. He added that Swiss airspace had been closed to any non-scheduled Polish flight. The Swiss government has also decided to reject offers by several other European countries, some neighbouring Switzerland, to send special anti-guerrilla squads, Mr. Casanova said. The occupiers have released six women, one of them pregnant, a man suffering from high blood pressure, and a young Polish student who had been in the embassy by chance renewing a visa when it was taken over on Monday. Tuesday night they discovered the military attaché, Col. Zygmunt Drohowszki, who had been hiding unnoticed in an office for 36 hours. The remaining hostages, including the attaché, were believed to number five, all male diplomats and consular staff, though Swiss officials said they could not be absolutely sure. The commercial attaché escaped capture because he arrived late for work on Monday, Mr. Casanova said.

Shaky Bonn coalition unified against opposition

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's shaky left-liberal coalition, in a rare display of unity, Wednesday rejected a parliamentary bid by the conservative opposition to force the government to scrap its 1983 budget. But the cabinet agreed to order a special report on West Germany's flagging economy by next month to help it revise its budget arithmetic, widely regarded as over-optimistic. Since the budget was drafted in July, sharp differences have developed between Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD)

and its junior government partners the Free Democrats (FDP) over how to cover the expected shortfall. The FDP wants more welfare cuts to help business while the SPD is calling for more state spending to ease unemployment. Wednesday's Bundestag (lower house) vote came on the eve of a state of the nation address in which the chancellor is expected to stress his determination to stay in office. In a climate of growing nervousness, press reports suggesting the government is about to collapse have proliferated this week.

Begin totally rejects U.S. plan, challenges Labour for early polls

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin told U.S. President Reagan Wednesday there was no chance Israel would accept his new Middle East peace proposals, and challenged the opposition Labour Party, which supports Mr. Reagan's initiative, to fight the issue in an early election next year. Setting the tone for a combative speech to parliament, Mr. Begin announced that minutes before he mounted the podium, Israeli warplanes destroyed a battery of Soviet-supplied SA-9 anti-aircraft missiles in Syrian use in Lebanon. Mr. Begin, reacting to a call by the Labour Party for an early election, said he was ready to go to the polls next May or June, 2 years ahead of schedule. Mr. Begin's Likud Bloc is outnumbered 50-46 by the Labour Party in the 120-member Knesset (parliament), and rules with a coalition of 64 seats. Addressing the stormy Knesset (parliament) debate on President Reagan's Middle East peace proposals, Mr. Begin reiterated his government's outright rejection of the new American ideas. Mr. Begin derided statements by American officials, including Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, that large sections of the Israeli public supported the proposals. These include a call for full autonomy for the Palestinians in the occupied territories in association with Jordan and an end to Israeli settlement in the areas. "We are ready for an early election because we are convinced the majority of the Israeli public support us in our belief not to surrender any part of the ancient land of our people," Mr. Begin told the Knesset. Mr. Begin said the U.S. plan was "stillborn. Already today it no longer exists." He was not concerned the U.S.-Israeli friendship would be damaged, however, saying these ties had survived crises before. "The friendship stands," he said. "Nothing will change this situation."

of Israel's rejection, he said. The government won an easy victory in the Knesset by a vote of 50 to 36 on its handling of President Reagan's peace proposals. Mr. Begin also said Israeli planes had destroyed a newly installed anti-aircraft missile battery in Lebanon. Without giving any further details, Mr. Begin warned the Syrians against bringing in any additional missiles into Lebanon. Shamir, Sharon rejections. During Wednesday's Knesset session, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said the U.S. proposals had undermined the Camp David accords, and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said any attempt to impose them would endanger the entire "peace process." The ministers were addressing separate debates on Mr. Reagan's initiative and on Israel's offensive against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon. Mr. Shamir said that under the terms of the 1978 Camp David accords, Israel had agreed to "far-reaching concessions in Sinai for the sake of peace with Egypt, knowing it was the limit of the territorial and security risks it could take." Foreign Minister Shamir opened the debate by saying Mr. Reagan was trying to "bend and subjugate Israel." He said Mr. Reagan had brought up all the demands which Israel had successfully fought to exclude from the 1978 Camp David accords. "Mr. Sharon warned the United States against trying to impose its latest plans for a Middle East settlement during a Knesset debate in which the government won approval for its Lebanon invasion. Wednesday the Knesset approved the government's conduct of the Lebanese invasion by 50 votes to 40. An opposition motion condemning the attacks on Beirut and urging non-interference in Lebanese affairs was defeated by a similar margin.

U.S. Marines prepare to leave Beirut

BEIRUT (A.P.) — U.S. Marines loaded trucks onto Sixth Fleet landing ships Wednesday in preparation for the withdrawal of the multi-national peacekeeping force from Lebanon. The first ship docked in Beirut's port at 6 a.m. local time (0400 GMT) and departed with 28 trucks. The Manitowak, another landing craft, docked three hours later to take the last of the vehicles. "We're only loading the vehicles. We have no orders to ship the troops," said Navy Lieutenant Commander Mark Stull, adding that some maintenance people had returned with the equipment. He said only about 15 jeeps and three trucks remained to be shipped. U.S. officials have said the 800 Marines will be withdrawn Sept. 10. The Marines came ashore in Beirut's war-scarred port Aug. 25 to serve in the multi-national force with French and Italian troops to oversee a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces' withdrawal from Beirut. The Lebanese army has deployed with troops of the three Western nations all along the so-called Green Line that has divided this Mediterranean capital into mostly Christian and Muslim sectors since the 1975-76 civil war. Leftist militiamen still hold positions on the western fringes of the port area, and rightist gunmen and Israelis are on the east side. Officials are hoping the Lebanese army, rebuilt with Western aid since the civil war, will be able to keep peace between the civil war enemies. The Marines have had a quiet two weeks in the port, a French colonel shot dead by a sniper last week was the first casualty of the multi-national force.

FEATURES

Nicaraguan women fail to keep in peace what they won in war

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

MANAGUA — Rifle in hand, they commanded units from platoons to full battalions. They ran safe houses, performed intelligence missions, planned assassinations, manned barricades, monitored enemy communications.

And many died, just like their men. In the final stages of the Civil War, Nicaraguan women accounted for a full 30 per cent of the combat strength of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) which fought the right-wing dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza. No other revolution in recent history had so many women

playing such active roles. Three years ago, after the dictatorship was finally crushed, the most distinctive aspect of the capital was the large number of women fighters strolling through the streets of Managua. Now women of Nicaragua have failed to consolidate in peace what they won in the war.

"No, this is not correct," said

Lea Guido, Nicaragua's 29-year-old Health Minister. "After every revolution, there is a period of normalisation and you return to your home, your work, your vocation. After all, you can't be a commando forever."

Judged by numbers alone, the participation of women in the structure of today's Nicaraguan state does not fully reflect their massive involvement in the war.

There are only two women in the 21-member cabinet, eight women in the 51-member Council of State (parliament), and no woman on the nine-man national directorate which is running Nicaragua. The percentage of women in the Sandinista's regular army, estimated at around 18,000, has shrunk considerably from the days of the war.

"But then we are not trying to create a society of Amazons," said Mrs. Guido. "That would be boring."

Women in militia

While the Sandinists reduced the number of women in the regular forces, there are entire female reserve battalions and women account for a high proportion in units of the Popular militia, planned to reach a strength of some 300,000.

The Sandinists say that the participation of women in civilian areas is just as important, if not more so, than their share in military life. And they take pride in citing figures to make the point: Women account for 46 per cent of all workers in the public sector and hold 25 per cent of its senior posts.

"Women's achievements here cannot be assessed in purely numerical terms," said Doris Tijerino, head of the Nicaraguan Women's Association. "There has been a fundamental change of attitude, a



At Leon arms are distributed to civilians

change which is reflected in the ideas men and women have of each other."

Nicaraguan women, and not only those who hold posts in the Sandinista administration, say that the years of common fight resulted in men treating their female compatriots with a respect rarely shown in the old Nicaragua.

Under Somoza, the country was a bastion of machismo even by the standards of Latin America, a region where male dominance has long been an unquestioned article of faith.

"We had no trouble with machismo in the ranks of the fighters even when women were in command of men," said Mrs. Tijerino.

She should know. One of the four women (and 50 men) to hold the rank of "guerrilla commander" in Nicaragua, she and two fellow commandos held off some 400 troops backed by tanks

and rocket-launchers for more than two hours in a battle for a Sandinista hideout in Managua in 1969.

Machismo

But not even the leading ladies of the revolution think that machismo — the cult of aggressive masculinity which is deeply rooted in Latin culture — is likely to disappear in the near future.

Nicaraguan women say the phenomenon is more prevalent among the older generation. Not nearly as active as the young in the fight against the dictatorship, middle-aged Nicaraguans seem to have more problems in breaking old habits than their children.

But they are a minority. According to official statistics published in August, 64 per cent of Nicaragua's 2.7 million pop-

ulation are under 24 years of age. "Machismo will not vanish overnight," said Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga. "Major changes in society take centuries, not just three years."

Mrs. Astorga, a mother of five, used sex as a weapon in an operation which made international headlines in 1978 — the assassination of Perez Vega, a general in Somoza's guard with a reputation for particular brutality.

Pursued amorously by the general, she agreed to invite him to her house, where waiting FSLN commandos were to kill him.

"Things went exactly as planned," she said in a published account of the assassination. "I disarmed him, then got him undressed. At just the right moment, I gave the signal and the armed comrades burst in."

Now 33 and looking younger, Mrs. Astorga is one of two deputy

cabinet ministers in Nicaragua.

She and other women in leading positions here point to an improved family law and a ban on sexist advertising as proof that female equality is being enshrined in law.

"Traditionally in our society, the rights were reserved for the men and the duties for the women," said Doris Tijerino. "We are changing all that."

This, too, they say, will take time. At present, some 40 per cent of all heads of households in Nicaragua are women, an unusually high proportion for Central America.

The large number of such mothers dates back to the economic conditions inherited by the Sandinists: Faced with unemployment and insecurity in the Somoza era, many men left their wives responsible for feeding and bringing up the family.



Men and women fight under Sandist management

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

04:30 Koran
04:50 Children's Programme
05:15 Sindbad
05:40 Children's Programme
06:15 Film
07:10 Programmes Review
07:25 Local Programme
08:30 News in Arabic
08:50 Arabic Series
09:50 Arabic Play
11:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Second Chance
09:10 News in English
10:10 Movie of the Week: Shaft

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& party on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Summary
08:05 Pop Session
08:30 News Summary
08:50 Pop Session
09:10 News Summary
09:30 Pop Session
09:50 News Summary
10:10 News Headline
10:30 Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record Review 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Rel-

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

10:00 Koran
10:30 Children's Programme
11:00 Popeye
11:30 Religious Programme
12:00 The Muppet Show
12:30 The World We Live In
13:00 Emergency
13:30 The Waltons
14:00 Science and Life
14:30 Western Theatre
15:00 Feature Film
15:30 Religious Programme
16:00 News in Arabic

WHAT'S GOING ON

FILMS

* Laura, starring Dona Andrews and Judith Anderson, at the American Centre at 6:30 p.m. Thursday.

* Les Grandes Gueules, an adventure film in colour, (Arabic subtitles) at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m. Friday.

EXHIBITION

* History of the French cinema, photographs, at the French Cultural Centre.

SEMINAR

* On Israeli threat and Modern Trends in Short Story Writing, at the University of Jordan Alumni Club Thursday at 6:30 p.m. The discussion will be in Arabic.

Little League Soccer

* Amman Little League Association for 1982 soccer makeup registration and tryouts, 10 a.m. to 12:00 noon Friday Sept. 10 at the American Community School.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 20409
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 65195
Husseini Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

VOICES OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 17:30 VOA Magazine Show: American science, culture, letters 18:00 Special English News 18:30 Special English Science & Technology Report 18:45 Feature: The Making of a Nation (Friday: The Living Earth) 18:50 Now Music USA (Friday: Country Music USA) 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:15 Science and Technology Report 20:45 Feature 20:50 VOA Magazine Show 21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Magazine Show 22:00 Special English News 22:15 Science and Technology Report 22:45 Music USA: Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewish and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jericho (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries.

PRAYER TIMES

03:51 Fajr
05:16 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:34 Dhahir
15:07 Asr
17:50 Maghrib
19:15 Isha

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Letter from Lon-

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:50 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Damascus (RJ)
09:20 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:40 Dhahran, Riyadh (RJ)
10:40 Kuwait (RJ)
11:05 Istanbul (RJ)
11:35 Kuwait (SV)
12:10 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Tripoli (LF)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:15 London (RJ)
16:50 Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (RJ)
18:25 Athens (RJ)
17:00 Athens (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Amsterdam (KLM)
18:10 Cairo (EA)
19:30 Athens (RJ)
20:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (EA)
00:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:30 Belgrade (JAT)
05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LF)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:00 Paris (AF)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
10:30 Rome (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:30 London (RJ)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:15 Istanbul (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:30 Madrid (RJ)
12:30 Kuwait (KAC)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
First aid, fire, police 109
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 81381-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 42281-4
Akleh Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 64171-4
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67129-9
Al-Mushar, J. Hussein 65292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Intilun, Al-Muhajirin 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marfa 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Saleman Al Daboubi 76751

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66412
Price complaints 61176
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in lbs per kg.
Apple (African) 350 / 300
Apple (American) 300 / 250
Apple (Double Red) 240 / 180
Apple (Golden) 200 / 160
Apple (Japanese) 360 / 300
Apple (Local) 180 / 150
Apple (Starline) 200 / 160
Banana 260 / 200
Banana (Mukammal) 225 / 180
Beans 380 / 320
Beans (string) 300 / 250
Broad Beans 170 / 140
Cabbage 180 / 140
Carrot 160 / 120
Cauliflower (white) 200 / 160
Cherries 500 / 400
Cucumber (large) 200 / 160
Cucumber (small) 280 / 220
Eggplant (small) 150 / 120
Figs 350 / 300
Garlic 500 / 400
Grapes 240 / 200
Hot Green Pepper 240 / 200
Lemon 160 / 140
Mellow 80 / 60
Marrow (large) 150 / 120
Marrow (small) 210 / 160
Melon 250 / 200
Okra 460 / 400
Onion (dry) 90 / 70
Parsley 100 / 100
Peas 450 / 400
Pears (Lebanese) 450 / 400
Plum 280 / 220
Potato (imported) 120 / 100
Radish 150 / 120
Red Cherries 500 / 400
Sage 450 / 380
Sweet Pepper 140 / 100
Tomato 110 / 80
Water Melon 100 / 70

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:05 Damascus (RJ)
09:20 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:40 Dhahran, Riyadh (RJ)
10:40 Kuwait (RJ)
11:05 Istanbul (RJ)
11:35 Kuwait (SV)
12:10 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
12:10 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Tripoli (LF)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:15 London (RJ)
16:50 Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (RJ)
18:25 Athens (RJ)
17:00 Athens (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Amsterdam (KLM)
18:10 Cairo (EA)
19:30 Athens (RJ)
20:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (EA)
00:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:30 Belgrade (JAT)
05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LF)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:00 Paris (AF)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
10:30 Rome (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:30 London (RJ)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:15 Istanbul (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:30 Madrid (RJ)
12:30 Kuwait (KAC)

Randa Habib's
CORNER

You need luck to pay fines

The Traffic Department of the capital is collecting its debts from Jordanian citizens.

The unpaid fines of 1978 have been put under the microscope and people are phoned by the police asking them to go to the Municipality Court.

Many are bothered as it is not always funny to hear someone at the other end of the line telling you that he is from the police. Some have even thought that it was a joke made by a friend and the poor policeman had to swear on his mother's soul that he was indeed from the police.

Others have sweated and squeezed their memory trying to recall when, how and why they had those fines in 1978.

One of my friends, fearing complications, had even thought of asking a lawyer to accompany him to the Municipality Court.

Once there, a well disposed judge, after going through his file, explained to him that he owed JD 75 to the state for fines since 1978.

This amount was finally reduced by the judge to JD 14.

Simple and straightforward routine. The whole matter was settled in less than an hour and my friend came out from the Municipality Court looking happy.

At the door, however, he noticed a citizen looking gloomy with a policeman on each side.

This man had apparently not been as lucky.

My friend asked: "Why is this man arrested? What has he done?"

"He had some fines to pay", was the answer, "but he insisted on bringing a lawyer and it is then that things started to get difficult for him..."

Prince Hassan lectures
at division headquarters

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, delivered a lecture Wednesday at the headquarters of the Fourth Royal Mechanised Division about the Middle Eastern political and strategic issues.

In his lecture, entitled 'Strategic balance in the Middle East' Prince Hassan stressed the need for 'steering the region away from international polarisation so that it would not become an arena for world power rivalry, that might distract us from our national causes and concerns'.

At the end of the lecture, Prince Hassan answered questions put to him by members of the audience.

Listening to the lecture were the armed forces inspector general, the division commander and a number of high ranking army officers.

While at the headquarters, Prince Hassan watched an administrative exercise in which a large number of army officers took part.

Geological conference ends

AMMAN (Petra) — The first Jordanian Geological Conference ended in Amman Wednesday evening with one of its major recommendations calling for supporting the Jordanian Geological Association to enable it to tap Jordanian energy sources particularly oil, and natural gas.

The conference which was opened at the University of Jordan Monday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, urged all construction agencies and organisations in Jordan to take necessary precautions to reduce dangers resulting from natural causes like floods, earthquakes and landslides; and called on various scientific institutions to conduct geological and geophysical studies in this respect.

The participants also called for introducing geological studies in schools and university textbooks to enlighten the public about geological affairs, and the establishment of a pan-Arab centre for offering expertise and advice on the Arab World's geology to all researchers in this field. They urged Arab universities and scientific institutions to launch cooperation in geological affairs and exchange information in teaching the subject.

The participants discussed at Wednesday's session a working paper on types of rock in Wadi Araba and the Jordan Valley submitted by Dr. Salah Rab'a from Sudan and three research papers on topography and geology in the north of Jordan submitted by several Jordanian specialists.

1,184 ships
dock in Aqaba
in 6 months

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of ships docking at Aqaba in the first six months of this year was 1,184, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Aqaba Port Corporation. It said that number of ships that docked at the port in 1981 was 813.

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Archaeologists rescue Iron Age tomb

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After 20 days of steady work, a team of archaeologists has completed a rescue dig that has investigated and preserved the contents of a richly endowed and completely intact Iron Age tomb that dates back more than 2500 years. The Umm Uthaina tomb, as it is called because of its location on a side street north of and parallel to the main road between Fifth and Sixth Circles, Jabal Amman, has produced more than 25 human skeletons and over 170 funerary objects.

A scarab (beetle-shaped seal) found in the tomb last week has some very clear Ammonite writing that was identified by Dr. Fawzi Zayyadine of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities. Pottery found in the tomb also shows that it had been used during both the 5th and 7th centuries BC, though some archaeologists who have visited the site and studied its remains suggest that it was probably also used during the 4th century BC.

Hilda Ayyoub, the department's on-site supervisor, says it is impossible at this early stage

of investigation to pinpoint the precise dates during which the tomb was in use. It could have been used continuously from the 7th to 4th centuries BC, as it could have been used during the 7th century BC and then reused again in the 5th or 4th centuries. But this is believed to be the first tomb discovered in Jordan to have been used in both the Iron and Hellenistic periods. Some objects found in it are obviously imported from Greece, such as several painted clay jugs decorated with owls and peacocks.

The tomb seems to have had a shaft entrance from above. The interior chamber is about ten metres by seven metres, and lies about four metres below today's street level.

In the southeastern corner of the tomb, two skeletons were sealed off from the rest of the tomb by a stone and mud wall that reached up to the roof. Outside this wall was a small one-metre-wide "courtyard" that was ringed by another, smaller stone wall that only reached half way up to the roof. In the small courtyard area there were some infant vertebrae, a few baby

teeth and some pot sherds, but no other material, indicating to some that the area may have been prepared for a burial but was never completed.

Some of the other artifacts that have been rescued from the tomb—which had to be excavated quickly because it lies in an area that is being prepared as the foundation for a new private home being built there—include big iron spoons, an iron sword, bronze plates, anklets and bracelets, silver earrings, thin, 40-cm-long bronze spoons, clay "dippers" that were used as weighing instruments, an alabaster dipper, four bronze mirrors, a bronze instrument that resembles a modern tea strainer, small beads, a painted ceramic chalice, one iron dagger-like instrument, and many intact clay pots.

Mrs. Lydia Hume, a bone specialist working with the Department of Antiquities, notes that the skeletons from the tomb have "the most unusual tooth wear I have ever seen," with many teeth worn right down to their roots. The residents of the area in the Iron Age may have suffered from some very painful gum or bone diseases, with only the teenagers seeming to have escaped the tooth

problems that the adults suffered from in ancient times, to judge from the skeletal remains.

In the same southeastern corner in which the two burials were set off by the wall, the archaeologists discovered a small hole about 8-10 cm wide that leads off in a narrow channel into the rocks behind the tomb. Some archaeologists speculate that this was a water channel through which rainwater or other water flowed into the tomb which would have been used as a cistern in an even earlier period, perhaps during the early Iron Age or even in the Bronze Age. A one-metre-wide circular cavity in the roof of the tomb could well be the entrance to the ancient cistern—if that is what it was before it became a tomb.

The large underground cavity of the tomb was clearly man-made, as evidenced by dagger cuts all along the interior face of the tomb.

Some charcoal was found inside one of the clay jugs, and if subjected to carbon 14 dating techniques it could provide a more precise age for what has turned out to be one of the most productive and instructive ancient tombs to have been discovered in Jordan in recent years.

TCC, Japanese firm
sign JD 8m contract

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Japanese firm has won a JD 8 million contract for improving and expanding telephone networks at Abdali in Amman and in the city of Aqaba, in accordance with an agreement signed here Wednesday with the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC).

Under the agreement, the Abdali telephone exchange will be provided with an additional 30,600 lines to raise its capacity to 65,000 lines and to supply Aqaba with 18,000 new lines. At least 20,000 people will benefit from the project which is expected to be

completed in six months, a TCC spokesman said.

He said that the Japanese firm will soon start survey operations prior to carrying out the project.

The Jordanian government will make available JD 3 million for the project and the rest will be drawn from a Japanese government loan, the spokesman said.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Communications Mohammad Addouh Al Zaben and a senior representative of the Japanese firm.

Jordan celebrates Arab
Telecommunications Day

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan along with other Arab states will Thursday celebrate Arab Telecommunications Day. On the occasion, Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shabed Ismail issued a statement reviewing the achievements of the Arab League's Arab Telecommunications Union (ATU) which was established in 1958 and its activities in the Arab World.

He said that a pan-Arab plan for introducing modern telecommunications networks have been drawn up in view of the dire need for and the huge demand of

better telephone, telegraph and telex services, and a growing desire to improve the exchange of television and radio programmes.

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IMPORTANT



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from

The Telecommunications Corporation

As from midnight Thursday the 9th of September 1982 all "Five-Digit" Telephone numbers presently starting with digit (6) will be converted to "SIX-DIGIT" numbers by simply adding another digit (6) at the beginning of each such number.
Example

Present five-digit Number	New SIX-DIGIT Number
65-524	665-524

This conversion is inevitable in the process of increasing the present 10,000 line capacity of the "ABDAL" exchange by an additional new 10,000 lines of expansion.

Director General
Engineer MOH'D SHAHID ISMAIL

What is Mr. Reagan trying to tell us?

By Rami G. Khouri

Editor's note: This is the first of several columns in which Jordan Times Editor Rami G. Khouri analyses the new Middle East peace initiative of the United States.

The Middle East peace initiative launched by United States President Ronald Reagan one week ago is being handled very carefully by most people in the Arab World, and rightly so. Few people are going to venture a firm opinion for or against the move until the views of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have been clarified, and rightly so again. For it is the Palestinians who have to enter a negotiating process with the Israelis, in the final analysis, and it is the Palestinians who will have to make the historic compromises that are inherent in any peace agreement based on the principle of twin statehood for Israelis and Palestinians. The other Arab states directly involved in the matter — Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt — are in a different, clearer position vis-a-vis a final peace with Israel because their territorial disputes with Israel are much simpler, a matter of exchanging occupied Arab territory for mutual recognition, and the final agreement on an internationally recognised frontier between Israel and each of these four Arab states.

The focus of all on the Palestinian-Israeli dispute brings us back to the vicious circle of Palestinian-American-Israeli political dynamics and constraints. It is obvious that direct Israeli-PLO talks are still quite a way down the road, just as it is obvious that any negotiation for Palestinian concerns will have to be handled either directly or indirectly by the PLO.

Therefore, it seems to me that one of the more immediate objectives that one should work for is a PLO-American dialogue — both because American recognition of the PLO is in itself a measure of political credibility, and because such an American-PLO dialogue would be about the most awesome form of "pressure" that the Americans could put on

Israel and still maintain their claim that they do not want to pressure Israel by withholding arms or money.

The obstacle to an American-PLO dialogue has been the Kissinger commitment to an American ban on dealing with the PLO until it recognises Israel's right to exist and accepts U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. It appears that the Reagan initiative may contain the seeds for meeting these conditions while maintaining one's honour fully intact, on both sides of the issue.

On the first count, the PLO has put itself on the record as accepting the principle of Israeli statehood in its several Palestine National Council resolutions calling for the establishment of a Palestinian state on any part of Palestine from which Israel withdrew. This is cryptic language, but in it there is the conditional recognition of Israel that the Americans seek. It will require some subtle linguistic footwork to come up with a statement that implies, in principle, Palestine recognition of Israeli statehood and that is acceptable to the United States while being in line with stated Palestinian positions. I think it can be done.

But it will not be done in a political vacuum. It will have to be part of a process by which the PLO advances its political programme yet another notch. The history of the Palestinian national movement since 1964 is the history of increasingly specific and "moderate" Palestinian objectives, commensurate with international recognition of Palestinian national political goals as articulated by the PLO, and most particularly by the Palestine National Council — the highest decision-making authority of the Palestinian people as a whole.

Intriguing element

The intriguing element that I see in Mr. Reagan's proposals is the phrase that reads: "Palestinians feel strongly that their cause is more than a question of refugees." He follows this up with the two words: "I agree".

This relates to the second part of the Kissingerian conditions for an American-PLO dialogue — the need for Palestinian acceptance of Resolution 242. The PLO rejects 242 — and rightly so — because it only refers to the Palestinians in terms of refugees. In any case, 242 was tailored specifically to meet the political needs of the situation that existed after the June 1967 war. Its main concern was a return to the *status quo ante*, and it was not in any manner designed as a tool to resolve the Palestinian-Israeli dispute or the broader Arab-Israeli conflict. For the Americans to have chosen it as a litmus test of Palestinian recognition of Israel is therefore intellectually unfair — but such is the legacy of Dr. Kissinger that han-

Obsolete resolution

The reference in 242 to Palestinians as refugees, however, now seems obsolete and meaningless. It has been hurried by no less an authority than the president of the United States of America. As such, we have the Americans making a significant step forward and saying to the Arabs and the Palestinians, in effect, "we are prepared to meet you half way on this."

It is strange, nevertheless, that we have had to wait 15 years for the Americans to come around to this realisation. But the significance of the American move in terms of offering a possible opportunity to break the American-PLO logjam should not be dismissed lightly. If an American-PLO dialogue is one of the priorities of the Palestinians and the Arabs — and I think that surely is — then the next few months could see important advances in this respect.

It is obvious that when the Americans finally decided to come off the fence and give us their interpretation of some of the key issues in the Palestine-Israel conflict, they came down rather clearly on the Arab side in many, but not all, matters.

The beauty of the Reagan initiative now, as opposed to the original Camp David framework accord for Palestinian autonomy as a transition phase until the ultimate status of the West Bank and Gaza was resolved, is that it seems to come down on the side of the Arabs in several key matters, while not ruling out Arab demands on the remaining matters. Those who would take the time to study the Reagan initiative will find that it is, in essence, a series of clarifications for the vague, unspecified issues that we objected to in the Camp David accords.

The Reagan plan is not offering a final outcome for the Palestinian issue. It is not designed to; and anyway, it could not do so because it is up to the parties involved — the Israelis and Palestinians — to determine that, and not up to the Americans.

There are many key issues that are not addressed in the Reagan

plan. He does not refer to the PLO, for example, but that in itself is no surprise because he does not recognise the PLO — and is unlikely to do so in a television speech. He does not refer to the original Palestinian refugees of 1948. He does not refer to the Palestinians outside of the West Bank and Gaza. He does not refer to United Nations General Assembly resolutions conferring statehood on the Palestinians in part of Palestine. He does not talk of Palestinian self-determination, but only of "self-government" and "domestic authority". Given the reality of diplomatic processes, he is probably right not to have given his views on these matters, because there are mechanisms that seem less ridiculous in view of the new Reagan clarifications stating that the occupied territories, in effect, have to return to full Arab sovereignty, that Jerusalem must remain undivided (and not "unified"), which is the Israeli code word for Israeli control) and that the Palestinian issue is more than a question of refugees.

Opening doors

It seems to me that what has happened in the past week is that the Americans have quietly swallowed their pride, admitted the weaknesses of the Camp David accords in their original format and tried to come up with new, more precise clarifications that coincide in large part with stated Arab and Palestinian views. Mr. Reagan and his team seem to be involved in an exercise of opening doors — an exercise for which we have been calling for years, if not decades.

The punctilio of diplomatic processes demands that the new American attitude should be studied closely and examined in great precision to identify any really new breakthroughs that could lead to a coincidence of American and Arab views. It seems, upon initial examination of the Reagan initiative, that there are some possibilities in this respect that could be exploited to great advantage by those whose peace-seeking impulses are genuine.

Here come the surrogates

WITH the protest letter sent to United States President Ronald Reagan by the head of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations, Israel's American surrogates are starting their campaign to discredit Mr. Reagan's new Middle East peace initiative. It is ironic that they have focussed on their view that the new initiative contradicts the Camp David approach to peace, while the Arabs have made positive noises about some parts of the Reagan plan specifically because those parts have clarified the vagueness that we objected to in the Camp David accords. It was that vagueness about key issues — what does Resolution 242 imply, to which land does it apply, will Arab or Israeli sovereignty prevail over the occupied lands in the wake of a peace treaty — that provoked Arab rejection of Camp David.

For the Israelis and their American apologists to use Camp David as the litmus test against which new proposals for Middle Eastern peace-making should be measured is

double-dishonesty. Israel likes the Camp David accords as they are because they give it the vagueness it wants to keep settling the occupied territories with Jewish settlers while claiming that it is committed to making peace. The Americans, at long last, have become fed up with this ludicrous interpretation and have done that which we have asked them to do for a very long time — to define their views on the key issue of sovereignty of the occupied territories. The Reagan initiative does only a little pre-judging, and leaves the details of negotiation to the existing Camp David framework. While most of the major issues obviously must be resolved in a negotiating process, the Arab sovereignty of the West Bank and Gaza and East Jerusalem is not negotiable, as the Arab sovereignty of the Golan Heights and Sinai and southern Lebanon is not negotiable. To affirm this is not to violate the Camp David accords, but rather to make them less ridiculous than they were in their original, vague state.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Fez and the Arab peace plan

The Fez summit has swiftly moved to elaborate consideration of the topics on its agenda. Among these, the finalisation of an Arab joint peace plan has become imperative, following a thorough study of the Saudi, Tunisian and American peace proposals.

The Arab plan, once outlined and agreed upon, will be the first ever presented to the world against a background of numerous international resolutions and non-Arab initiatives.

Needless to say, an overall Arab agreement on such a plan will open new avenues for organised action in the world arena and solidify the Arab stand in drafting the long-awaited solution to the Middle East problem at the international level. An integrated Arab peace plan is not meant to overlook the positive aspects of the Reagan initiative; but its finalisation is imperative for a fruitful dialogue with other parties and a sound evaluation of their views.

Arabs cannot go on playing a passive role, limiting their part to an affirmative or a negative response to other people's proposals. The time has come for us, Arabs, to foster our own peace initiative. This is a necessity worthy of serious consideration and effort.

The finalisation of such an initiative most certainly takes tireless effort, courage and deep insight; but its very birth is an important step for the Arab leadership to carry out their historic responsibilities. The Fez summit is looked up to, with hope, for the realisation of such a decisive step. We have great confidence that the summit will succeed in accomplishing the great tasks it is tackling, as unity of Arab will and action is already seen in what has been accomplished so far.

Al Dustour: Summit presents Arabs in new light

The positive results reached by the 12th Arab summit have drawn the attention of most observers.

Among such results the drafting of a joint Arab peace plan within the framework of an overall strategy aiming at guaranteeing complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories and restoring the rights of the Palestinian people on their own soil is being considered.

Like most observers, we think the serious attitude that has characterised the working sessions of the summit represents a positive change. A suitable climate for a comprehensive approach to Arab realities and the topics on the summit agenda has been created. Both issues require a deep sense of responsibility, and definitely improve the chances for a joint Arab effort.

The convening of the summit, despite difficulties and obstacles, and with such a high degree of concern for integrated action, helps present the Arab Nation to the world public opinion in a new

light. It simply testifies to our nation's ability to integrate views into a generally-accepted formula in tackling pan-Arab issues regardless of bilateral and inter-state differences.

The present summit met controversial evaluation with regard to its form and content. Some expressed open suspicion that it could be opened in the first place. Others thought a serious participation by a majority of Arab leaders would be lacking. More sophisticated ones anticipated some blow-up from within, similar to that of last November.

Such speculations have proved to be without foundation. The summit and the level of representation in it have demonstrated a promising prospect. It has evidently opened new avenues for the realisation of Arab people's expectations.

Nevertheless, an Arab leaders' success in rebuilding mutual trust, active coordination and an atmosphere of solidarity would pave the way for an effective, comprehensive approach to pan-Arab issues in peace as well as in war.

What Swedes are doing about racial violence

By Helen Womack
Reuter

STOCKHOLM — Sweden, which prides itself on being a multiracial society and haven for political refugees, is worried about a sudden outbreak of racial violence.

A number of attacks on shops owned or run by immigrants and street scuffles involving "skinheads", immigrant youths and police have highlighted the problem.

Two weeks ago Turkish immigrant Ozcan Sen's tobacco kiosk outside Stockholm was smashed to pieces by a gang of youths with sticks and iron bars while he sat trembling inside.

"I thought they were going to kill me. They put a burning wooden cross up on the kiosk and shouted 'black bastard, go home'. I phoned the police and begged them to help but they took two hours to come," he said.

A few days later a petrol bomb was hurled into the headquarters of the Turkish Immigrant Association near Stockholm by unknown attackers who left behind another flaming cross, symbol of the American racist Ku Klux Klan.

The clashes between skinheads, police and immigrant youths occurred in the centre of the capital and other towns, and were mainly low-key brawls but a policeman shot one skinhead in the leg after an attempt by youths to gatecrash a private party.

The skinhead craze sprang up suddenly this summer and is now quite widespread; according to young people here. With their shaved heads and short jeans, the "skins" are aping a British working-class fashion of a decade ago. The Swedish youths also wear heavy boots which they apparently import from Britain.

The violence flared against a gloomy background of rising

youth unemployment, which is a major issue in the run-up to parliamentary elections on September 19.

Immigration is not a party issue, however, and all politicians have condemned the attacks.

Sweden has nearly a million immigrants and naturalised citizens to a population of eight million. The largest single foreign community is Finnish. There are also 40,000 Yugoslavs, 18,000 Greeks and 15,000 Turks who settled during the 1970s as well as a growing number of political refugees from East Europe.

All have free Swedish language lessons and full access to the welfare state under an immigration policy guaranteeing them equal rights and their own cultural identity.

Most are well integrated but social workers said Turks tended to be isolated in their own ghettos because their culture and language were so different from the

Nordic.

Uneasy with neighbours

In the Stockholm suburb of Alby, a typically Swedish glass and concrete complex among the pine trees, the pedestrian precincts are full of Turkish women in baggy trousers pushing prams to shops where they can buy exotic spices.

The few Swedes who live there feel uneasy with their neighbours: "Their kids shout outside my front door when I am trying to sleep and urinate in the lifts," grumbled one.

Swedes have become more tolerant of foreigners over the past decade, according to a recent government report. But as Sweden was for centuries a homogeneous society, immigration caused considerable social tension in some areas, social workers say.

An economic crisis in their once-model welfare state had also intensified community fears and stresses.

"Obviously an economy under pressure is a good soil for selfishness and hatred," said Immigration Minister Karin Andersson.

The small, slender minister, who was pictured in the press recently talking to two towering skinheads in giant boots, was addressing reporters on her plans for easing racial tension.

She said the recent attacks appeared more spontaneous than organised but the government was trying to find out more about clandestine racist groups and considering banning them.

A right-wing organisation called "Keep Sweden Swedish" has grown up here although little is known about it. Sweden also has a legal Nazi party but Immigration Ministry officials said they did not believe its members were involved in the latest attacks.

Any government ban on racist groups could spark a major debate about political freedom.

Not all Lebanon's Christians parrot the Gemayel line; some will fight to the end

By Jonathan Wright
Reuter

EHDEN, LEBANON — In the mountains cradle of Maronite monasticism in North Lebanon, Christian politicians allied to Syria have refused to acknowledge the newly-elected Lebanese president, their co-religionist Bashir Gemayel.

The Maronite followers of one-time Lebanese head of state Sulaiman Franjeh, and Greek-Orthodox leftists opposed to Mr. Gemayel's right-wing Falangist party maintain his election last month was a sham.

In cooperation with Sunni Muslim leaders from the northern port of Tripoli, Lebanon's second city, they are preparing for political and possibly military opposition when the new president takes over the reins of power on September 23.

Syrian troops are still stationed in their area in strength, with tanks, artillery and armoured vehicles concealed in the olive-groves of the Joura foothills.

Between Tripoli and the Syrian border two Palestinian refugee camps have so far escaped attack by Israeli invasion forces pledged to drive armed Palestinians out of Lebanon.

But of all these allies, Mr. Fran-

njeh is the most bitterly opposed to any reconciliation with his former partners in the Christian-dominated "Lebanese front".

From his Swiss-style villa in the shadow of Lebanon's highest peak, the 72-year-old politician is launching a tirade of abuse at the man he says is a puppet of Israel

and his wife and child dead in a hail of machine-gun fire.

Other gunmen ambushed Franjeh retainers summoned from the nearby town of Zgharta and opened fire on the cars, killing at least 25 of them in what is now known as the massacre of Ebden.

According to Franjeh aides,

Former Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh vows his "marada" militiamen, named after a semi-mythical early Maronite tribe from which they claim descent, will resist by force any attempt by Mr. Gemayel or his government to impose their writ on his strongholds in the hills. "The state does not exist in the north. This will continue till the end of the world. We will never recognise the authority of this new president."

and a traitor to Lebanon.

To Ehdén, Mr. Franjeh's hometown in the holy Qadisha valley, the name Bashir Gemayel brings back memories of the bloodiest night in the area's recent history.

On June 13, 1978, gunmen broke into the house of the president's son Tony and shot him

the killings were the culmination of inter-Maronite disputes over cooperation with Israel and plans to set up a Christian mini-state on the western slopes of the Lebanese mountains.

The death-cult of Tony Franjeh is now part of Ehdén and Zgharta folklore, celebrated in

street names, monuments, and commemorative masses for the soul of the heir to Mr. Franjeh's mountain fiefdom.

No state in the north

The former president vows his "marada" militiamen, named after a semi-mythical early Maronite tribe from which they claim descent, will resist by force any attempt by Mr. Gemayel or his government to impose their writ on his strongholds in the hills.

"The state does not exist in the north. This will continue till the end of the world. We will never recognise the authority of this new president," Mr. Franjeh told reporters.

His Greek Orthodox allies, organised into the National Syrian Social Party (NSSP), are equally adamant that they will have no truck with a man they say is a military governor set up by Israel and worthy of execution for high treason.

In the town of Amioun, south-east of Tripoli, an NSSP military official told Reuters the party was thinking of setting up public services independent of the state for as long as Mr. Gemayel stays in office.

The NSSP party, based in Greek Orthodox villages adjoining Maronite areas, maintains the Lebanese state is an historical

error and should be incorporated into a "greater levant" made up of Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine and Cyprus.

Sunni Muslim former Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Tripoli, a shabby port with few relics of its illustrious past, is not as outspoken as his Christian allies in the mountains.

Secure in an Arab Muslim city of almost half a million inhabitants, Mr. Karami can afford to be more compromising.

He also has close links with the Sunni leaders of west Beirut, whose stand on Mr. Gemayel's election has fallen well short of outright rejection.

Delegations have travelled back and forth between west Beirut, the north and the eastern Bekaa Valley in an attempt to form a single opposition to the new government-in-the-making.

Mr. Franjeh and Mr. Karami have visited Damascus separately, saying on their return that President Hafez Al Assad was prepared to give them whatever aid they ask for.

But U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, when he comes back from holiday, is expected to start negotiating an end to the presence in the north of the Syrian army, now the most valuable card in the hands of the local Lebanese politicians.



Death of Marilyn the beautiful still haunts admirers

By Ronald Clarke
Reuter

Twenty years after she died, the mystique of Marilyn Monroe is as potent as ever and a new controversy is raging over her death. The star who was hailed as Hollywood's sex symbol and biggest screen phenomenon since Greta Garbo has been the subject of more than 30 biographies, a Broadway play, a film, a television special, an Italian opera, and a New York exhibition devoted to sculptures, paintings and photographs of her. A calendar photograph of her posing nude on red velvet has become a collector's item and sold eight million copies. Her pink marble tomb in Los Angeles is a tourist attraction visited by more than 50 people a day.

Twice a week her second husband, former baseball idol Joe Di Maggio, has six longstemmed roses placed in front of the tomb. There is a worldwide Marilyn Monroe fan club, which still has more than 2,000 members.

Controversy

Now the star is embroiled in a controversy over how she died. Rewards of up to \$100,000 have been offered in Los Angeles for her so-called red diary, a private detective believes she was killed by a dissident faction of the Central Intelligence Agency and a former coroner's aide claims he was coerced into signing her death certificate.

Senator Robert Kennedy, who was assassinated in 1968, has been brought into the controversy and

the controlling body of Los Angeles county has demanded an investigation of the allegations.

At the time of Miss Monroe's death in her Los Angeles home on August 5, 1962, the City Coroner's office said she had died of a self-induced overdose of barbiturates — suicide.

This has been challenged in a flurry of statements apparently timed to coincide with the 20th anniversary of her death.

Robert Slatzer, author of "The life and curious death of Marilyn Monroe," published in 1974, told reporters that in the last summer of her life Miss Monroe was having an affair with Senator Kennedy.

He said Miss Monroe showed him her diary, which included details of her relationship with Senator Kennedy, who was then U.S. Attorney General, and in-

formation about the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Slatzer said Senator Kennedy broke off his relationship with Miss Monroe two weeks before her death. "This was a woman who couldn't take rejection," Mr. Slatzer said.

"Blow the lid"

He said that on the night before she died she told him by telephone if she did not hear from Senator Kennedy soon she would call a press conference "and blow the lid."

Michael Speriglio, a member of a leading Los Angeles private detective agency who said he had been investigating Miss Monroe's death for 10 years, offered a \$10,000 reward for the diary.

He said he had evidence, which he did not specify, that the diary

included entries of Senator Kennedy telling Miss Monroe of a CIA Plot to kill Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

He told a press conference he had uncovered through sources a plot organized by the CIA to kidnap Miss Monroe and take her to a "safe house" in Virginia, where the CIA has its headquarters.

"The faction intended to make known later Miss Monroe had suffered a nervous breakdown so one would accept what she said," Mr. Speriglio said.

But, he said, he believed what he called a dissident CIA faction got to Miss Monroe first and murdered her.

Two days after Mr. Speriglio announced his reward, a Beverly Hills art dealer, John Bowen, increased the offer for the diary to \$100,000.

He said a wealthy client, whom he did not name, wanted the diary for his private collection but would put it on display.

The former coroner's aide who claims he was coerced into signing Miss Monroe's death certificate, Lionel Grandison, told a press conference last week he was reluctant to sign because of the absence of a report from the coroner's suicide investigators.

He said the file on Miss Monroe was altered several times and a diagram of her body was removed from the file.

He said he flipped through a diary Miss Monroe was keeping and it contained references to the alleged Castro plot and to Senator Kennedy.

Lost diary

"The diary was put in the safe

one day, and when we opened the safe the next day, it was gone," Mr. Grandison said.

Asked how he was coerced into signing Miss Monroe's death certificate, he said it was implied if he did not sign he would be dismissed.

Mr. Grandison was later arrested on a charge of stealing a credit card and left the coroner's service. He said his arrest may have been arranged — "I was asking too many questions."

Dr. Theodore Curphey, who was Los Angeles coroner when the star died, has disputed claims that she was murdered. "These stories have circulated for years," he said. "There is no point to them."

A CIA spokesman dismissed the murder claims as false and absurd.

The girl who was born Norma Jean Baker and grew up in orphanages and foster homes before marrying for the first time as a teenager came a long way in her brief life.

Her most successful films, such as *Some Like It Hot* and *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*, made millions. Yet she was a skinny child and was known to classmates as Norma Jean the human bean.

Towards the end of her life she gained a reputation for appearing late on film sets, spent several spells in hospital and was said by friends to have been worried about getting old.

Shortly before she died she told a magazine interviewer: "I never understood it — this sex symbol. I always thought symbols were things you clash together."

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SPORTS

Jordan Tennis Open Tournament ends Friday

By Affiah Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Royal Automobile Club's eight tennis courts have been congested with tennis players and crowds for the past four days. The Jordan Tennis Open Tournament organised by the Jordan Tennis Federation (JTF) comes to a climax on Thursday and Friday when the semi-finals and finals will be played.

"The tournament's two critical stages will be on Thursday and Friday," Mr. Nasser Mirza, member of the JTF told the Jordan Times.

"Umpires and linesmen were not needed for the elimination games, everything was under control. Good spirits dominated all the games. However, umpires and linesmen will be controlling the finals on Friday. The JTF will distribute 24 trophies for first, second and third placings of each category," Mr. Mirza added.

The Jordan Tennis Federation was established two years ago and has been working at promoting tennis since then.

"The federation is building six new courts to be used by the public as well as clubs. The aim of increasing the number of courts is to train and establish a strong Jordanian team able to compete in international tournaments in the future," Mr. Mirza said.

Representatives from the International Tennis Federation (ITF) will be visiting Jordan at the end of October.

"The visit will be a great help to the JTF. The ITF members will be advising on methods and tactics of training for umpires, linesmen and junior entrants," a member of the JTF said.

Swimming contest set for Friday

AMMAN (Petra) — A swimming tournament will be held at Al Hussein Youth City on Friday, Sept. 10 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. Taking part in the contest, organised in cooperation with the Jordan Swimming Federation will be 60 male and female swimmers.

E. German Koch sets new 400m record; Seb Coe relegated to 2nd place in 800m

ATHENS (R) — The joy of East German world record breaker Marita Koch and the sadness of Britain's Sebastian Coe provided the enduring memories on the third day of the European Athletics Championships Wednesday.

Koch won the women's 400 metres to lower her own world record, set three years ago in Turin, to 48.15 seconds. Her expected showdown with Jarmila Kratochvilova turned into a non-event with the muscular Czechoslovak left helplessly in her slipstream.

A radiant Koch, who sliced .45 of a second off her old record, said later her training had not been going well recently and breaking the world record had surprised her. "But after the first 250 metres I was sure I was going to win."

Koch's jubilation contrasted with the agony of Coe, who in a stunning upset in the 800 metres final was upstaged by West German Hans-Peter Ferner. The West German finished first in a modest one minute 46.33 seconds with Coe second in one: 46.68 and Finland's Jarmo Haerkinen third in 1:46.90.

Coe, the world record holder and overwhelming favourite, said later he ran exactly the race he intended until the finishing straight when he sought his famous acceleration in vain.

"I'm utterly and completely disappointed. I just can't understand it," he said.

But part of the reason was almost certainly his recent seven week layoff with a stress fracture of the leg when cycling was his only exercise.

Ferner, ranked only ninth in Europe this year, held the early lead but lost it as Coe and East German Olaf Beyer, the defending champion, hurtled to the front at the bell. Beyer died as Coe stepped up the pace going into the final bend but Ferner was still in close attendance and the sight of the world record holder fading spurred him to a famous victory.

"I still can't believe I won," Ferner, who has also been troubled by injury, said later. "In the last 30 metres I gathered my strength and only then did I believe in victory."

"I think I did everything right," Coe added. "I can't say it was championship nerves, I have been through it all before."

"It wasn't a saga of disasters like Moscow. I had broken the field around the bend and got a few paces on them, which is usually enough. Normally I would have found something, but today it just wasn't there."

"I just got beaten by a guy who finished faster," he said. He added he would leave his decision on whether to compete in the 1,500

metres until Thursday.

"If three races in three days was the trouble today, then five in six days would not appear to be very sensible," he said.

Ferner commented: "I am as surprised to win as Coe must have been to lose. It is only a dream for me because I have never won a big race before and am ranked only second in West Germany."

Shot putter Udo Beyer and long jumper Lutz Dombrowski displayed East Germany's strength in field events by setting championship records with their opening qualifying efforts Wednesday.

World record holder Beyer opened with a put of 20.14 metres, six centimetres further than his winning throw in the 1978 European Championships in Prague.

Remigius Machura of Czechoslovakia and Janis Bojars of the Soviet Union also reached 20 metres with their opening throws.

Olympic Champion Dombrowski produced the best long jump in Europe this year, a leap of 8.25 metres, in a confirm that after a lean year he is back to his best form for these championships. His jump added seven centimetres to the championship record.

Britain's Daley Thompson, the Olympic Champion, increased his lead over world record holder Juergen Hingsen of West Germany after six events of the decathlon with the fastest 110 metres hurdles time of 14.39 seconds.

It gave him 5,465 points in Hingsen's 5,326.

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Navratilova suffers greatest disappointment of her career

NEW YORK (R) — Martina Navratilova's bid for a grand slam of major tennis titles collapsed at the hands of her doubles partner Pam Shriver in the U.S. Open Tuesday.

Czechoslovak-born Navratilova, now a U.S. citizen, suffered what she admitted was the most disappointing defeat in her career as American Shriver played superbly for a 1-6, 7-6, 6-2 victory.

Navratilova, who won the Australian title at the end of 1981 and added the French and Wimbledon crowns this year, tumbled in the fourth round to end a 41-match winning sequence.

Shriver later recalled that she said, "I'm sorry," when she approached the net to shake hands with her opponent.

Navratilova, who won the women's doubles title with Shriver at Wimbledon this year, said she did not wish to make excuses for her defeat but revealed for the first time she suffered from a form of mononucleosis which drained her strength.

"I caught it from a cat," said Navratilova. "It stays with you for three or four months and I guess it's still in my system. I could be all right for two sets but then you start feeling the strength seeping. Your muscles get fatigued."

The Navratilova upset overshadowed other fourth round matches, including a surprise defeat for Eliot Teltscher in the men's singles by fellow-American Rodney Harman.

Harman, a 21-year-old 1.90 metres college student ranked 221st in the world, beat eighth seed Teltscher 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6.

Wimbledon champion Jimmy Connors of the United States sustained his attempt for a fourth U.S. Open title with a 6-3, 6-3, 6-4 victory over 1972 U.S. winner Ilie Nastase of Romania.

Nastase hurled verbal abuse at the umpire, threw a towel at the official and received a penalty point for hitting a ball in the direction of a ball boy.

Connors shrugged off the antics and reached the quarter-final with his seventh consecutive win over the Romanian.

Chris Evert Lloyd, five times U.S. Open women's champion, reached the last eight with a 6-4, 6-3 win over fellow American and former world junior title-holder Zina Garrison.

Lloyd, whose last U.S. Open title was in 1980, was broken in the third game of each set by Garrison but bounced back on both occasions to break Garrison in the succeeding game.

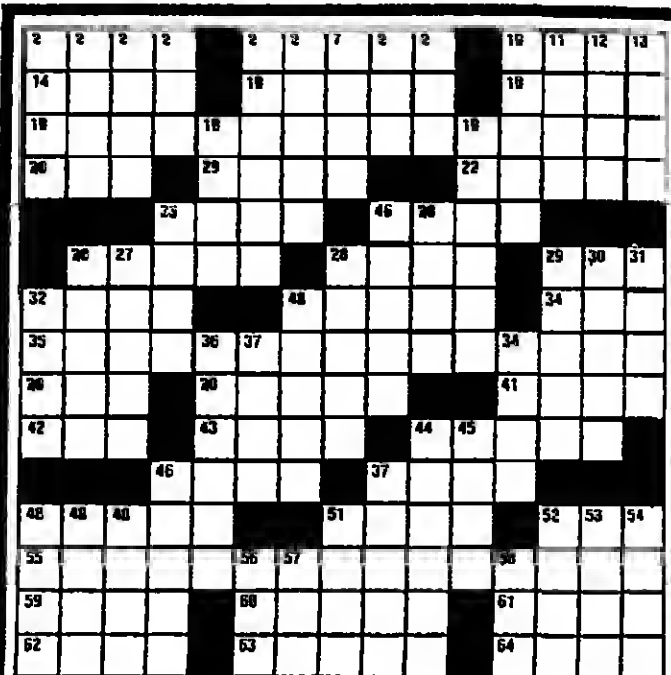
A fourth round match between third-seeded Tracy Austin of the United States and fifth seed Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia was interrupted by rain in the first set with Austin leading 5-4. Tournament officials said the match would be completed Wednesday.

THE Daily Crossword By Joel D. Lafargue

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		12 Chills and fever	52 Northern bird
		13 Belgian river	53 Obey
		16 Wedding tools	54 "Land —"
			56 Diamonds
			57 Famous 47D
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Fines, bans on Hinault lifted

PARIS (R) — Fines and bans imposed on four-times Tour de France winner Bernard Hinault when some of the riders, including Hinault, at one stage refused to ride unless the bans were lifted.

German Simmn, the federation's president, said in a statement Wednesday that one of the reasons the penalties were being lifted was because the riders had ridden in the British event.

The federation's decision coincides with the setting up of meetings at government level to look into the issue of medical controls on professional cyclists.

The dispute had threatened to spill over into the World Championships in Britain last week when some of the riders, including Hinault, at one stage refused to ride unless the bans were lifted.

Swiftfoot wins Park Hill Stakes

DONCASTER, England (R) — The odds-on favourite, Swiftfoot, owned by Lord Rotherwick led from start to finish to win the Park Hill Stakes for three-year-old fillies run over one mile, six furlongs and 127 yards here Wednesday.

Eltore Land's Sa-Vegas was second and Mrs. Peter Harris's Sing Softly third of six runners.

While Carson rode Swiftfoot, Pat Eddery was on Sa-Vegas and Lester Piggott rode Sing Softly.

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China warns world leaders of threat to global stability

TORONTO (R) — China has warned delegates to a major conference of world financial leaders that failure to aid developing countries could pose a threat to global peace and stability.

In a speech to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Tuesday, Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian conceded a need for Third World nations to follow prudent economic policies.

But at the same time, he said, the rich countries had a responsibility to help.

"While the developing countries do need to adopt adjustment measures to overcome their difficulties, the developed countries are also duty-bound to give them economic assistance," the minister said.

"The significance of helping the development process... in the context of the current international situation has become increasingly apparent, for not only the recovery of the entire world economy but also global peace and stability are at stake," he added.

The Chinese official's comments about the threats posed by inadequate aid were similar to a warning that World Bank President Tom Clausen issued in his address to the opening session of the conference on Monday.

In stressing a need for adequate assistance from the industrial world, Mr. Clausen said impoverished societies were vulnerable to "social tension and civil unrest" which could spread to the more prosperous countries.

The developing world's appeals

for more aid have received a sympathetic hearing from most industrial countries including Britain and France, which called for a major increase in funds that could be used for that purpose.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors and British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe both said in speeches Tuesday that the IMF and World Bank should be strengthened to combat growing economic problems.

Mr. Delors called for a doubling of IMF quotas, the amounts member countries contribute to the global lending agency to finance its operations.

Sir Geoffrey would not back such a big increase but said a 50 per cent quota rise was the least that would be acceptable.

Gold falls to \$450 an ounce

ZURICH (R) — Gold prices fell to a low of \$450 an ounce Wednesday and a leading Zurich bullion dealer said it may slide further from a recent peak of just over \$500.

Rudolf Schriber, head of the gold department at the Credit Suisse Bank, told Reuters that gold prices could move closer to \$400 in coming months.

Gold has climbed from below \$350 in the past three weeks mainly on fears that a default on debts by a Latin American country would destabilize the international banking system, but Mr. Schriber said the gains were partly due to technical factors that would disappear.

He said gold prices were much dependent on the success of international monetary organizations in dealing with the debt problems of the Latin countries, such as Mexico and Argentina.

Gold bullion prices declined steadily Wednesday from the closing level of \$482 in London Tuesday, the highest since June 1 last year, and from the close Tuesday night in New York of \$470.50.

Bonn's support for Siberian pipeline is 'purely commercial'

BONN (R) — West Germany Wednesday underlined its unwavering support for the disputed Siberian pipeline as a purely commercial trade deal with the Soviet Union.

Martin Gruener, state secretary at the Economics Ministry, said the government saw no real alternative before the mid-1990s to the 10.5 billion cubic metres of natural gas the pipeline would bring West Germany yearly from the late 1980s.

Potential alternatives such as liquefied gas from Algeria and Nigeria could not be realised owing to uneconomic prices and financing difficulties, he told parliament.

A Transatlantic row has flared over the project since the Reagan administration banned the export of U.S. technology for the pipeline.

"The pipeline deal is of mutual advantage to West Germany and the Soviet Union," Dr. Gruener said in answer to a question whether the scheme would one-sidedly benefit the Soviet Union.

"The government considers this a peaceful form of business... and the pipeline deal is on purely commercial terms from the German side," he said.

Dr. Gruener said Bonn considered that a general break in East-West trade would only increase international tension.

West Germany, the third largest Western exporter to the Soviet Union behind the United States and Japan, will be the main recipient of the Siberian gas and leading supplier of credit, steel pipe and allied plant.

European officials said Tuesday they saw hopes fading of a U.S.-European meeting to try to end the dispute. They said Britain, France, Italy and West Germany were still divided over what approach to take.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said in Toronto on Monday that Washington could reconsider the ban if Europe produced worthwhile and substantial counter-proposals.

But European Community President Gaston Thorn told a news conference in West Berlin Tuesday that he foresaw no early shift in U.S. or European positions.

Kremlin to cut oil export to E. Berlin

EAST BERLIN (R) — The Soviet Union will reduce its oil deliveries to East Germany next year by 10 per cent, the Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland reported Wednesday.

Supplies from the Soviet Union, which provides 90 per cent of East Germany's oil needs, increased every year until 1980, when it was announced they would be frozen at 19 million tonnes for five years.

The official newspaper said an agreement signed at the Leipzig Trade Fair Tuesday between the Soviet export organisation Soyuznefteexport and the director of East Germany's major state oil refinery at Schwedt on the Polish border called for deliveries in 1983 of 17.1 million tonnes.

Foreign diplomats and East German industrial sources said last December that deliveries in 1982 would be cut by 10 per cent but there was no official confirmation or denial and Wednesday's front-page report in Neues Deutschland was the first acknowledgement of a reduction in supplies.

Western specialists in London say oil output in the Soviet Union, the world's biggest producer, has hit a plateau around 12 million barrels daily and that latest indications from Soviet officials indicate it will not rise much above this by 1985.

Hong Kong jewellers close shop, put bank in trouble

HONG KONG (R) — The owners of a jewellery store chain whose unexplained closure on Monday led to a run on a local bank have left Hong Kong police said Wednesday.

A spokesman said C.C. Tse, owner of the Tse Lee Yuen group, left for Taiwan on Saturday. His son, a director, was believed to have gone to Japan.

He said police were investigating whether any offence had been committed following complaints from about 2,600 people claiming 24 million dollars (\$4 million) from the firm, which specialised in gold deposits.

Small-time investors deposit money calculated in ounces of gold and when gold prices rise—as they did last week—the customer may take delivery of the gold and make a huge profit.

When Tse Lee Yuen's 10 shops did not open on Monday, hundreds of people withdrew millions of dollars from the local Hang Lung Bank group on rumours that the bank was in trouble because of dealings with the jewellery chain.

Hang Lung denied it was in trouble and said there was no connection between the bank and Tse Lee Yuen. By the end of business Wednesday, the run on the bank had apparently subsided and its deposits were reported back up again.

The Chartered Bank, Hang Lung's clearing bank, said in a statement it was satisfied that Hang Lung's operations were based on sound banking principles and that concern at the ability of Hang Lung Bank to meet obligations to the public was without foundation.

No accord in India, France nuclear talks

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian and French officials Wednesday ended talks on conditions governing French nuclear fuel supplies for an Indian atomic power plant near Bombay but apparently reached no agreement.

An Indian foreign office spokesman said the two sides agreed to keep in touch but declined to say whether there had been any progress or if further talks were planned.

Both sides have played down what newspapers here say are differences over French conditions for supplying low-enriched uranium, including safeguards on reprocessing the fuel.

France recently agreed to replace the United States as the supplier of fuel for the Tarapur atomic plant.

Under a 30-year contract signed in 1963, the U.S. was to provide the fuel but halted supplies last year.

Dollar advances against franc

PARIS (R) — The French franc fell to a record low against the dollar Wednesday despite strong government denials of a policy shift to help shore up the currency.

The franc slid to 7.0330 to the dollar at Wednesday's fixing session, compared with Tuesday's fixing of 6.9640. Two years ago a dollar bought only a little more than four francs.

Foreign exchange dealers said there had been no particular developments in the French economy Wednesday which had weakened the franc. The movement partly reflected the strength of the dollar against most other currencies.

In trading on other European markets, the dollar gained more than two cents in value against the pound sterling and was quoted at 1.7060 to the pound in London.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices were mostly easier with gold shares falling as much as five dollars following a downward reaction in the bullion price, dealers said.

Equities were mixed but with an easier bias and at 1500 the F.T. index was down 2.3 at 586.9. Government bonds declined up to 3/16 point reflecting disappointment with Tuesday's U.K. money supply figures for August, dealers added.

North American stocks eased. P and O closed 4p higher at 141 after a high of 143 following interim results while BICC ended 8p lower at 290 also after interim figures, dealers said.

Some selective demand was noted for electricals. Plessey added 13p 553 while GEC and Racal firmed 10p and 5p respectively. ICI, Glaxo and Shell rose between 2p and 5p but most other leaders eased slightly, dealers said.

Rothmans scored a 7p gain at 105 following a bullish broker's circular, dealers added.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.7222/32	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2385/88	Canadian dollars
	2.4872/82	West German marks
	2.7235/55	Dutch guilders
	2.1215/35	Swiss francs
	47.72/77	Belgian francs
	7.0300/75	French francs
	1402.00/1403.00	Italian lire
	259.15/35	Japanese yen
	6.1870/90	Swedish crowns
	6.8715/35	Norwegian crowns
	8.7295/7320	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	463.00/465.00	U.S. dollars

Broken crane delays Soviet freighter

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — A broken crane has delayed the sailing of the Soviet freighter Stakhanovets Yermolenko with British-built turbines for the Siberian gas pipeline, a port spokesman said Wednesday.

The U.S. has said it will announce export sanctions against British turbine makers John Brown Engineering when the ship sails. The company is shipping six turbines with some American parts for the pipeline under a \$104 million (\$180 million) contract.

The freighter had been due to sail at noon Wednesday but will probably now sail on Thursday's early tide, the spokesman said. "One of the cranes being used to load her broke down this morning," he said. "If all goes well she will finish loading Wednesday night and could sail Thursday morning, but that's up to her master."

John Brown is expected to be barred from obtaining U.S. oil and gas equipment and technology for defying President Reagan's embargo on European firms supplying U.S.-licensed components for the pipeline.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

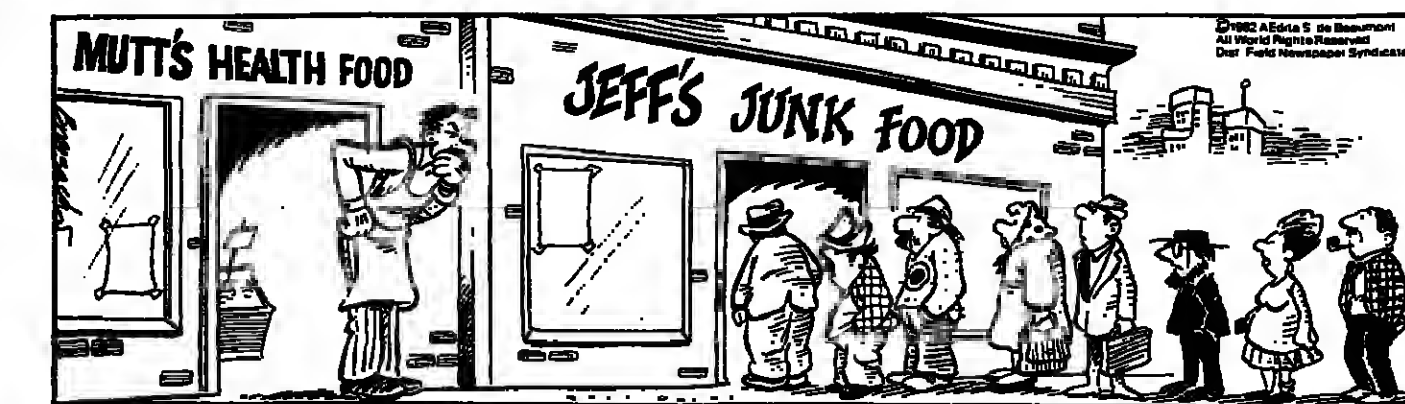


"He hates that blast of frigid air when the ice cream man opens that little door."

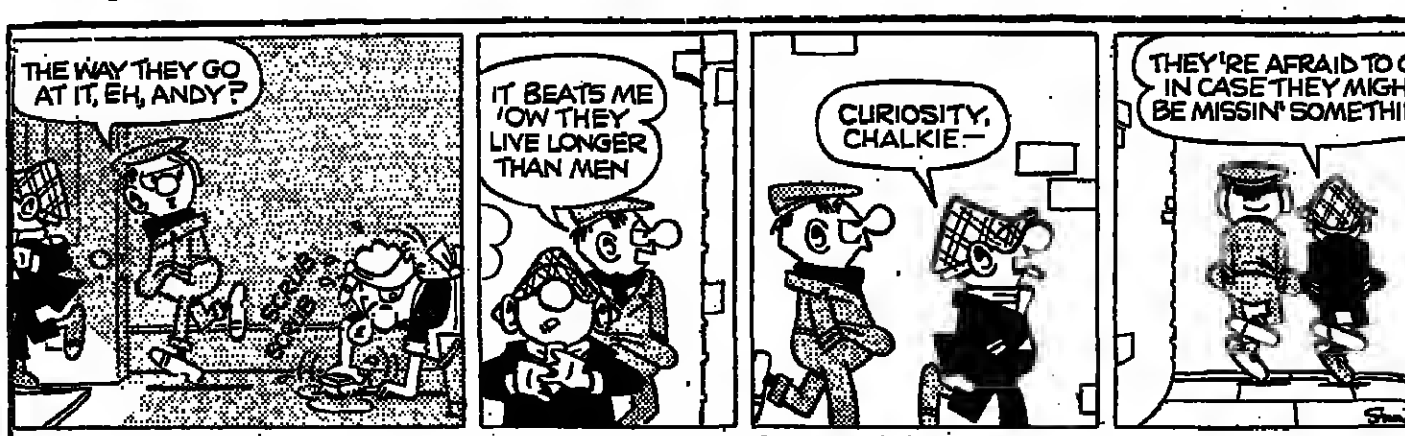
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

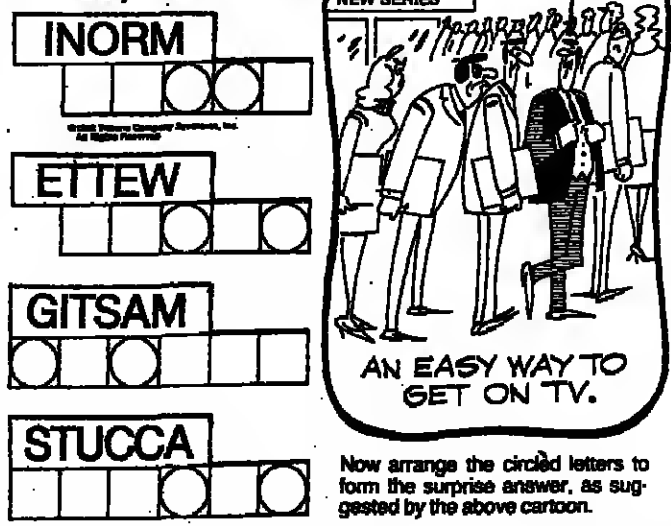


Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: YOUR (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FETCH NATAL PICNIC INDUCT
Answer: Where you're apt to find the most fish—
BETWEEN HEAD & TAIL

Union leader attacks Thatcher's economic policies at TUC meeting

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Len Murray, leader of organised labour in Britain, Wednesday sharply attacked Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's handling of the economy, calling for prompt reflation to restore jobs.

He was addressing the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), whose member unions representing 11 million workers seem set on a collision course with Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government.

Backing a resolution condemning the government and urging an alternative economic strategy for Britain, the TUC general-secretary said more than four million people were unemployed although official figures say only 3.3 million are out of work.

"Unemployment has risen, output has remained stagnant," he said. "The government were looking at the world through rose tinted spectacles—now they are not

looking at the real world at all." He urged a two billion sterling (\$3.5 billion) public investment drive and selective import controls to protect British industry.

Delegates voted overwhelmingly Tuesday to defy government legislation aimed at curbing the power of organised labour, a central ambition of Mrs. Thatcher.

Powerful unions are planning to join a "day of action" on Sept. 22 to show sympathy with the pay claim of striking hospital workers, threatening an early start to the looming confrontation with the government.

Such secondary strikes are outlawed under a 1980 law, but union leaders like Moss Evans of the transport workers have said they will go to jail if necessary.

His giant union said it would ask members in airports, docks and bus depots to give maximum support by striking for up to 24 hours.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: State your views in a precise manner for best results at this time. A day to organize your activities well so you can make a great deal of progress in the days ahead.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Avoid an argument with one who thinks differently from you. Go to influential persons for the backing you need.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can see clearly now how to put your current affairs in order. Avoid one who is a troublemaker. Be more optimistic.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) An associate could be difficult if you antagonize this person. Cement better relations instead. Think along constructive lines.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Try to be more objective and you can advance in career activities. Come to a better understanding with an opponent.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A talent you have can be best expressed in the afternoon. Study the work ahead of you and clear up your thinking.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You could be confused in the morning, so wait until later in the day before coming to any important decisions. Use your wisdom.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Obtain the true facts and figures before going ahead with a plan you have in mind. Take no risks with your reputation.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't part with your money in the daytime or there could be deception of some kind. Avoid one who brags too much.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) The planets are favorable for making progress now in career activities. Know what happens expect of you.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may want to make some changes now, but study them well first, otherwise you could regret it later.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go over any statements carefully, since there are likely to be some mistakes at this time. Make precise plans.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Sidearm a co-worker who is out of sorts in the morning. Make new contacts or worth to add to present roster.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one with many talents, and the ability to formulate a plan and then execute it to a successful conclusion. Give us comprehensive an education as you can in order to achieve the greatest results.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's new aspects will bring all sorts of opportunities for you to show loved one the extent of your devotion. You can now work steadily toward gaining your objectives.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Organizing both your assets and liabilities will give you a better understanding of your financial situation.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study contracts made with associates and know how best to carry through with them for greater mutual success.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan a better way to do your work more efficiently and gain benefits in the future. Don't neglect personal responsibilities.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Fine day for making progress but make sure you don't step on the toes of others in doing so. Be alert.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You can easily make this a most productive day. Plan the changes you want to make at home. Listen to what others say.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Confer with an associate and solve a vital matter, but be tactful. Obtain the information needed for a new project.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your true financial situation and plan how to improve it. Don't spend money lavishly or you could regret it later.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Know what it is you want in life and direct your energies along such lines. Strive for increased happiness.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Sit in the privacy of your study and plan the future intelligently. Show increased devotion to loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) State your aims to good friends and gain their support. Make plans to have more abundance in the days ahead.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Put your Aquarian dynamism to work with a vigor today and accomplish a great deal. Control your temper.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get those ideas operating well while the time is ripe and you can advance quickly in your career. Take health treatments.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one eager to get along well with others, so teach to be diplomatic early in life. One who loves to investigate and get the true facts and figures in any enterprise. Spiritual training is important here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

WORLD

China's new constitution rejects Maoist bombast

PEKING (R) — The text of the Chinese Communist Party's new constitution was officially published Wednesday and shows a further turning away from the personal glorification previously heaped on the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The new charter drops references made to Mao in the now-superseded 1977 constitution as "our great leader and teacher" and "the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time."

It also sets as the party's main task the modernization of China rather than Maoist-style permanent revolution.

Both the old and new constitutions state the ultimate goal as the realization of Communism, in which each person gives according to his ability and receives according to his needs.

But the new charter is a much more sober and practical document which has dropped all vestiges of Maoist extremism and outlaws the personality cult that turned Mao into a demigod.

As announced earlier, it abolishes the chairmanship and says the general secretary will serve as party leader.

The new document, passed by the 12th party congress on Monday and effective immediately, is twice the length of the old one adopted at the last congress a year after Mao's death.

The official party philosophy is still called "Mao Tse-tung thought" but this is no longer attributed to Mao alone.

The constitution says it was created by "Chinese Communists" in the plural, with Mao as their chief representative.

It is described as the crystallization, collective wisdom of the Communist Party and as Marxism-Leninism integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

The new document also differs from the old in that any Chinese worker, peasant, soldier or intellectual over 18 may apply to join the party, which currently has 39 million members.

The 1977 constitution specifically excluded "rich peasants" from joining and made no special reference to intellectuals who were often persecuted under Mao.

Revised under ex-Chairman Hua Guofeng, himself now discredited for pursuing leftist policies, the previous constitution had hailed Mao's "Cultural Revolution" of 1966-76 as a great event and said many more would be needed.

It set the party's basic aim as to continue the revolution and "eliminate the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes." The party was praised as "great, glorious and correct."

Reactions to Washington's Mideast plan
Reagan gives Habib America's top award for defusing Lebanon crisis

WASHINGTON (USIA) — President Ronald Reagan has praised Ambassador Philip Habib as "one of the most outstanding individuals" to serve the U.S. government, as he presented the special emissary with America's highest award to a private citizen.

At a White House ceremony, Mr. Habib received the Medal of Freedom with distinction, for his role in negotiating a ceasefire in Lebanon and negotiating the withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces from west Beirut.

The president called Mr. Habib's career, "the story of a lifetime committed to the service of his country and the resolution of conflicts between nations."

Mr. Reagan said that what Mr. Habib accomplished was a vital first step which made it possible

for launching "a fresh start in the quest for peace" not only for Lebanon but for Israel and other Arab countries.

Accepting the award, Mr. Habib said that what had been accomplished was a "team effort." He cited the efforts of Morris Draper, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

Mr. Habib also paid tribute to the president for his role in the negotiations. "You told us what to do and then you gave us the way to do it," Mr. Habib said.

Recalling that his parents came from Lebanon, Mr. Habib said it was "particularly fitting" that "their son had something to do with bringing a bit of peace" to that country.

"There is still a great deal to do," Mr. Habib said, however,

pointing out that "the situation remains extremely tenuous." But he added that, "so far we are on track," and he was "convinced it is going to stay on track."

He said that was the case partly because of Mr. Reagan's recent initiative with respect to peace in the Middle East.

First conferred by President Harry Truman in 1946, the Medal of Freedom is presented for exceptionally meritorious contributions to security or national interest to the United States, to world peace or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavor.

The recipients have included poets, politicians, painters, writers, scientists and athletes. Mr. Habib is the 20th person to receive the award.

Former segregation champ leads Alabama Democrats

MONTGOMERY, Alabama (R) — Former Governor George Wallace, partially paralyzed but seeking a political comeback, led a five-candidate field Wednesday for the Democratic nomination as governor of Alabama.

With three-quarters of the votes counted from a primary election Tuesday, he had 41 per cent of the poll but was short of the 50 per cent needed to win the nomination outright.

Once the symbol of southern hostility to racial integration, Mr. Wallace will almost certainly have to enter a runoff election on Sept. 28 against liberal Lieutenant Governor George McMillan, who had about 30 per cent of the votes.

Voting was reported light in rural and white areas of the state, where Mr. Wallace's support is strongest, but heavy in black and urban areas where Mr. McMillan has his political base.

After four years out of politics, Mr. Wallace, 63, is bidding for a fourth term as governor of the state he has dominated politically for nearly two decades.

He suffers from failing sight and hearing and has been paralysed from the waist down since being shot in an assassination attempt 10 years ago.

Mr. Wallace once advocated "segregation now and forever" in Alabama but now woos black voters by presenting himself as a changed man who believes in racial integration.

Mr. Wallace said recently that race relations in the state were good. "We're all in the same boat here — we're all out of work," he said. "I may be paralysed in the legs, but some of those folk in Washington are paralysed in the head."

Mubarak off to Romania

BELGRADE (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak left for Romania Wednesday after a three-day visit to Yugoslavia.

During his stay he welcomed the recent U.S. peace plan for the Middle East as a positive and constructive development which he hoped would lead eventually to the creation of a Palestinian state.

The Middle East situation was one of the main subjects of Mr. Mubarak's discussions with Yugoslav leaders. Relations between the two countries cooled when the Camp David peace treaty was signed between Egypt and Israel in 1979.

Another major item in the talks was the Non-Aligned Movement of which both countries are founder members. Yugoslavia helped prevent Egypt's expulsion from the movement over the Camp David accord at the last o-o-o-o-o summit in 1979.

U.S. Jews raise objections to Reagan's plan

NEW YORK (R) — Major American Jewish Organizations told President Reagan Wednesday his Middle East peace proposals violated the spirit of the Camp David peace accords.

In a letter to the president, the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations said his peace plan "does violence to the spirit of Camp David because it substitutes a specific American plan for the free give-and-take that is essential if the parties to the dispute are to resolve their differences."

The plan calls for Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan and a freeze on Israeli settlements in the territories which Israel occupied in 1967.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has also rejected the plan as a violation of the Camp David agreements and there has been muted reaction from Arab leaders who are discussing the proposals at a summit meeting in Morocco.

The conference of presidents, which represents 36 national Jewish groups, is the most influential Jewish umbrella group in the United States.

In its letter, signed by conference chairman Julius Berman, said that by proposing its own solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute the Reagan administration was "pre-empting the very negotiations called for in the Camp David accords."

"Moreover, it would appear

that it seeks to dispose of these questions now, prior to the five-year period required under the accords," it added.

"Such a building-block approach, if it is to have lasting value in the peace process, cannot be telescoped into the quick-fix remedy suggested by your proposal," it said.

"In our judgment, this is the wrong step, at the wrong time and for the wrong reason."

Nixon voices Chinese opinions

NEW YORK (R) — Former U.S. President Richard Nixon said that China's leaders approve of President Reagan's Middle East peace proposal but believe the United States should seek an independent Palestinian state.

"They like it but they do not believe it goes far enough. They believe, for example, that there should be an independent Palestinian state," Mr. Nixon said in an interview on ABC television from Peking last Tuesday night.

"However, they believe it is certainly in the right direction because they believe the United States is in a very difficult position — and unacceptable position — when we seem to be supporting totally the Israeli government in what they consider to be the excesses in Lebanon."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Over 3,000 convicted in Poland

WARSAW (R) — Polish courts have convicted more than 3,000 people arrested at demonstrations last week marking the second anniversary of the independent trade union Solidarity, the official news agency PAP reported. A total of 3,023 people had been fined or jailed by summary courts while 109 had been acquitted of offences arising from the disturbances, PAP said. Higher courts had also convicted 111 offenders and prosecutors were carrying out full investigations into the cases of 236 people believed to have played a leading role in the demonstrations, it added.

30 million Indians hit by floods

NEW DELHI (R) — About 500 villages were under threat Wednesday in the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh where rain-swollen rivers have breached their banks and flooded wide areas with heavy loss of life. Thirty million people have been hit by floods in Uttar Pradesh and the eastern state of Orissa and more than 300 have died in the past 10 days. Tens of thousands of village homes have been destroyed or damaged.

'No power sharing in Namibia'

WINDHOEK, Namibia (R) — White internal leader Dirk Mudge Wednesday rejected a South African initiative for him to share power with political opponents in Namibia (South West Africa), which is effectively ruled by Pretoria. Mr. Mudge, the leader of the multi-racial Democratic Turnhalls Alliance (DTA), told a news conference any attempt to restructure the internal government of the territory constituted a gross interference in Namibian politics.

Lion scare in Sydney caused by tomcat

SYDNEY (R) — About 20 police, a spotter helicopter and an animal handler with a tranquilliser gun joined the hunt after a lion or a cougar was reported prowling through a Sydney suburb. A warehouse security guard said it was a lion. A police patrol car reported spotting a hob-cat or cougar. Television crews who rushed to the area during the night were asked by police not to panic the animal with floodlights. But the beast causing all the trouble turned out to be a ginger, a factory tomcat. A red-faced police spokesman insisted Ginger was three times the size of a normal cat.

2 leading Kashmir politicians arrested

ISLAMABAD (R) — Authorities have arrested two leading opposition Kashmiri politicians in Pakistan-administered Kashmir state, opposition sources said here Wednesday. Sardar Mohammad Ibrahim and Sardar Abdul Qayyum, both former presidents of the state called Azad (free) Kashmir, were arrested Tuesday before they could address a public meeting at Bugh, 160 kilometres northeast of here. The sources said.

Mafia victim's son criticises Sicily's Christian Democrats

ROME (R) — The son of Sicily's assassinated anti-Mafia police chief Wednesday accused the island's political leaders of involvement in his father's murder, sharpening a national controversy over the affair.

"My father's assassination was a political crime, planned and executed in Palermo," Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa's son Nando said in an interview with the Rome daily La Repubblica.

"The men behind it are to be sought in the Sicilian Christian Democratic Party," he said. "The Mafia is on speaking terms with everyone, including the island's Christian Democratic dignitaries. Some of these people opposed giving my father any special powers."

Mr. Dalla Chiesa said his father, who was murdered last Friday, had discovered that even some of the staff of his prefecture were involved up to their necks with convicted Mafia mobsters.

The Christian Democrats have been mounting a political rearguard action against furious criticism from Palermo's influential Cardinal Salvatore Pappalardo, the Italian press and the Communist Party.

Cardinal Pappalardo's words of condemnation have led to an unprecedented breach in relations between the church and the party just one month before Pope John Paul is scheduled to make the first Papal visit to Palermo.

ABC man, Canadian Chinese woman held by Peking police

PEKING (R) — Police held an American journalist and a Chinese-Canadian woman friend all night in his hotel room because they believed she was a local Chinese citizen.

Colleen Leung told Reuters Wednesday Chinese police had interrogated her and her friend Jim Laurie, Peking correspondent of the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), after they returned together to his suite from a party last Saturday night.

Miss Leung, who is from Vancouver, said she had frequently been harassed when entering hotels and stores intended mainly for foreigners and guards often refused to believe she was not a local Chinese.

Helsinki group to fold up following Soviet threats

MOSCOW (R) — The dissident "Helsinki group", set up to monitor Soviet compliance with human rights accords, said Wednesday it was folding after one of its three remaining members was told she may face trial.

Yelena Bonner, wife of banished Nobel prizewinner Andrei Sakharov, issued a statement to journalists saying that "cruel persecution" of the human rights group from the moment it was founded in 1976 had finally destroyed it.

"In this increasingly difficult situation the group cannot fulfil the duties it assumed and under pressure from the authorities it is ending its work," the statement said.

Mrs. Bonner, former lawyer Sofiya Kallistratova and mathematician Naum Meyman are the only members left of the group, which made headlines in the West in the late 1970's as one after another of its leaders were jailed.

Mrs. Bonner said 75-year-old Mrs. Kallistratova had been told by the state prosecutor's office on Monday that she would know in the next few weeks whether she would be formally charged with "defaming the Soviet state". If convicted she could face up to three years in prison or one year in a labour camp.

Mrs. Bonner said the moves against Mrs. Kallistratova had been the last straw for the group. She also issued a protest letter from 34 friends of the elderly woman deploring her treatment by the authorities.

The Helsinki group was set up in May, 1976, to monitor Moscow's adherence to the human rights sections of the Helsinki European security and cooperation accords signed in 1975.

Its founder, physicist Yuri Orlov, was jailed in May 1978 and the Moscow group lost most of its effectiveness when Dr. Sakharov, its last leader, was banished to Gorky in 1980.

U.S. bases in the Philippines on agenda during Marcos' visit

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, meeting in Washington next week, may set a date to review continued American use of strategic military bases in the Philippines, U.S. embassy sources said Wednesday.

The sources, who requested anonymity, said the Philippine president expressed interest in setting a date to review 1979 accord on Clark air force base and the Subic Bay naval facility.

Clark air force base is the largest American air force facility outside the continental United States. Subic Bay is the main staging area for the U.S. Seventh Fleet, which patrols the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Under terms of the agreement, discussions on continued use of the bases must be held before January 1984.

Mr. Marcos, one of America's closest allies in Asia, is due in Washington next Wednesday. It will be his first official visit to the United States in 16 years and only his second in almost 17 years in power.

On Monday, Mr. Marcos said he also wanted to obtain a full picture of American military strategy toward Asia when he meets with the American president.

Asia, he said, appeared to be on the "back-burner" because of problems elsewhere in the world.

Embassy sources, actual negotiations on aspects of the bases treaty would need careful preparation, but continuing efforts to improve operations of the agreement were being carried out.

Recent shifts in U.S. policy toward restoring the global military balance, efforts at improving the Philippine armed forces' self-defence capabilities and ironing out problems with the bases were generally welcomed by the Philippines, they said.

Asked for U.S. views on recent discussion within the Philippines on arrangements for the succession to Mr. Marcos and on a coalition with opposition groups, sources said "Mr. Marcos has a term that has yet five years to run. This government appears to be in command and possess effective control."

The thrust of U.S. policy toward the Philippines, they said, was not to consider political alternatives to Mr. Marcos but to forge effective relations with the nation's leaders.

U.S. embassy sources said Mr. Marcos' visit to Washington, while possibly touching on trade issues, was basically to reestablish personal relations between the two leaders.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Ertensen

SOLO

By Jeanne Newland

ACROSS

1 Mr. Mico

2 Being a

3 Large group of fish

4 Design update

5 Unpleasant

6 MacGraw

7 Get up

8 Certain real-estate

9 For short

10 Comb

11 Took care of

12 History

13 Fencing blade

14 Title

15 Set apart for a specific purpose

16 Like forests

17 Impasse

DOWN

1 Nicole, e.g.

2 Without any assistance

3 Football team

4 Spanish dialect

5 Irregular

6 The wily

7 Superlative ending

8 Gilt

9 Accumulation of rocky debris

10 Sweetheart

11 Responsibility

12 Flag off

13 Seafood

14 Beach

15 Unyielding

16 Flirt

17 Shoe parts

33 He's WWII

34 Lager, e.g.

35 Connecting, as highways

36 Have — (be prudent)

37 Unchecked

38 "Le Cog"

39 "Star"

40 Haricots

41 Constitution members

42 Lisa

43 U.S. decoration

44 Like antiquated things

45 Oodles

46 Package

47 In the distant past

48 Scander

56 Gladiator

57 Upper crust

58 Victim's tort

59 Val'd best

60 Native of

61 Moslem VIPs

62 The wily

63 Essence

64 Reversed one

65 Gilt

66 Alumnus

67 MIL, culprits

68 Italian explorer

69 The Om, e.g.

70 Molester

71 Int

72 Superior

73 Golf score

74 Ace specimen

75 In a wild

76 Lash

77 Dunderhead

78 Being a

79 Chewer's a

80 Confronting

81 Part of FBI

82 Like an egret

83 TV's Johnson

84 Disputable

85 Box score entry

86 Freedom from discomfort

87 Deal — Jr.

88 Cognac

89 Scope

90 Noised

91 Self-reliant

92 Como or Mason

93 Confetti maker

94 Harem rooms

95 Vicious

96 "Meet — St. Louis"

97 Sellers or

98 New

99 Catlike disease

100 State of excitement

101 Plopped

102 Wholesale slaughter

103 Unfettered

104 Laschious look

105 — all (emphatic negative)

106 Archangel

107 Lachme

108 Really sign

109 Ill-will

110 — Carlo

111 French pronoun

79 Draw up an amended document

80 Uplip

81 Fat

82 Hammed it up

83 Hat to have

84 Shy phenomena

85 Kelly's poem

86 Commune in Italy

87 Preponderant

88 Ally

89 To and —

90 Discuss

91 Rightly

92 Kobold

93 Sternation

94 Partic

95 Native of

96 Maimo

97 Sincere

98 Portiere

99 Work — (emphatic)

100 Booboo

101 Reality units

102 Dunne or Castle

103 Like a

104 Star ingredient

105 Scamling

106 Conquerer

107 Eve or Ench